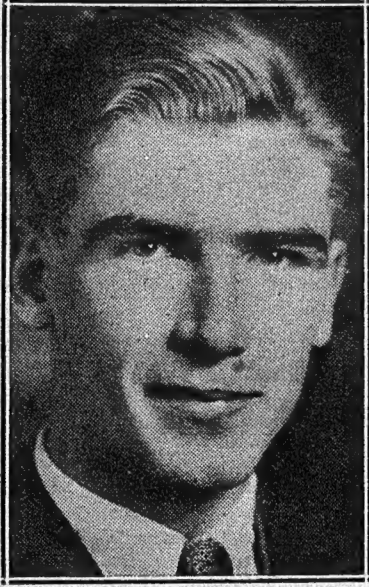


ARNOLD, STUDENT UNION PRESIDENT, 1933-34

GREETINGS FROM THE NEW PRESIDENT

I take this pleasurable opportunity of extending my sincere thanks to the student electorate for the splendid expression of confidence shown me in Wednesday's election. During the next year I trust that I shall be able to justify this confidence.



tion of the valuation of University

It has been gratifying to see the interest displayed in Students' Union affairs at this election, and I sincerely hope that the interest will continue. To that end it is my earnest desire that during the coming year every individual of our student body will find some field of activity which will serve as a channel to his or her co-operation with the group, the Students' Council, and the University authorities.

In our Students' Union we have a splendid tradition built up by twenty-four years of progress. For the future let us continue in the road of progress, feeling that we, through our Union, are not only maintaining a high level of student moral, but are also affording ourselves the stimulation to a keener conception of the valuation of University.

HUGH ARNOLD.

General Election Returns ---Arnold for President

CLOSELY CONTESTED VOTES SHOW NARROW MARGINS—
NEW EXECUTIVE TO INCLUDE BESSIE CLARK,
HARRY PREVEY, LYLE JESTLEY

The annual Bierwagen-Arnold contest ran to a close finish, returning the former secretary as President of the Union for 1933-34 with a majority of 302 votes out of a total poll of 1,970. A difficult year is facing the incoming Council, and the genial Hughie will undoubtedly have his problems.

The Vice-Presidency was even more closely contested, returning Bessie Clark with a majority of only 133 votes. Previous experience on the Women's Disciplinary Committee and on the executives of numerous student organizations, makes her selection very fitting for the difficult office she is to fill.

The contest for the Secretaryship was the closest of all, Harry Prevey winning over Newcombe Bentley by 115 votes. Lyle Jestley became Treasurer by acclamation. The new finance man graduated in Commerce from U.B.C., and is now taking law at Alberta.

The Men's Athletic situation is in the hands of Fred Gale, who has had plenty of athletic and executive experience. Helen Ford, by acclamation, will guide the destiny of Women's Athletics in the coming year.

Muriel Massie is the new President of Wauneita, the unsuccessful candidates being Kay Swallow and Mary Thomson.

Faculty Representation goes to Jack McIntosh for Arts, Harry McGowan for Engineers, Ed Swindlehurst for Ag. These were the only faculties contested at the general election.

Harry Bell will succeed the ubiquitous Mr. McCormick, and carry on the work so ably commenced in the debating field.

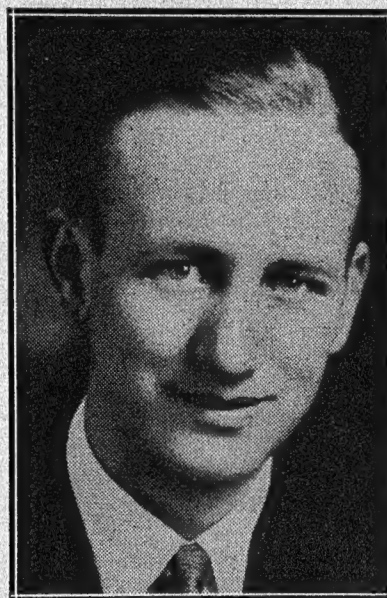
As a side issue to the main election ballots were cast to determine whether compulsory club fees would be instituted next year. Arts, Engineers, Commerce and Law voted them in, and the Aggies turned them down. It is felt that a definite amount forthcoming at the beginning of the year will reduce the necessary allotment per person.

COMMERCE CLUB

The annual general meeting for the presentation of the budget and the election of officers will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4:30. The room will be posted immediately.

Every person registered in Commerce is urgently requested to attend.

NEW SECRETARY



IN APPRECIATION

It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends who supported me in the recent elections of the Students' Union. I sincerely hope I will be able to carry out the duties of the Secretary of the Students' Union in a manner fitting with the confidence which has been placed in me.

The duties of the incoming Council will in no way be light. Economic difficulties will arise. Problems of student government will inevitably occur. The varied program of student activities will require careful guiding. I look forward with eagerness towards aiding in the many decisions and actions which will be made in these respects.

HARRY PREVEY.

NEAPOLITAN INTERLUDE

A Critique by W. G. H.

In "See Naples and Die" Elmer Rice, serious dramatist of the machine-age, took a night off to enjoy himself. The result is a play that is a froth-blower's dream, but is somewhat slight in literary merit. The plot is extravagant, the characters approach caricatures and the situations alternate between farce and melodrama. Elmer Rice's recipe—since his name suggests the metaphor—seems to be this: get yourself a hard-boiled though really sentimental American girl married—only technically, of course—to a melancholy and degenerate Russian prince, bring the girl to Sorrento to seek help from her former fiancé—a young American, poor, but, oh, so honest and big-hearted under his crust of slang and pretended sophistication, scramble in an entanglement of said young American with a Viennese "pretty lady" yearning to be liberated from a brutal and bloodthirsty Roumanian general, and then sit back to see what happens.

What does happen is, to use the American idiom, "plenty," particularly as the author has seasoned his dish with a German factotum, a "haw-haw" Englishman, an irrepressible American tourist of uncertain years and femininity, an Italian innkeeper, rejoicing—shades of Renaissance Florence—in the name of Medici, and a Scandinavian consort, two assassins disguised as chess-players, an assortment of postmen, coachmen and Fascist guards, and, piece de resistance, a thoroughly pagan and unmoral and therefore thoroughly delightful Italian peasant girl.

As will at once be seen this play is entirely different from most, if not all, of those produced in past years by the Dramatic Society of the University. Not that their choice was an unhappy one. On the contrary, it seems that "See Naples and Die" was a fortunate selection, very entertaining in its nonsense and splashed with color and action. The general effect of the production was certainly good, and even University professors, depressed by salary reductions and the stupidities of the genus homo, were seen to smile.

The "act of working" of a critic,

IN RETROSPECT

As the University authorities have made themselves responsible for the administration of discipline, the President of the Union has

this year been deprived of his usual pièce de resistance. That no major problems vexed the student life is largely due to the splendid co-operation that existed between the President and the rest of the Council, and between them and the rest of the student body. Art has at all times proved himself an untiring worker in the courage of his convictions—convictions like morals are a matter of opinion—thus whether we agree or disagree with certain policies, we may be sure that the motive was excellent. Those of us who knew and liked Art well before he became President of the Students' Union, still do so—enough said.



and the charming setting could possibly have been flooded with more of the bright sunlight of Italy. But the outline of Mussolini above the door of the Albergo-Pensione was delightful in its pugnacity—suggesting an Irish ward boss somewhere in Il Duce's ancestry—and the sound effects were, possibly, the best ever heard on an amateur stage in Edmonton. The make-up was uniformly good.

Stage effects, direction and the play itself are, however, in the final analysis dependent for their effectiveness on the individual members of the cast. Here again, while praising the effectiveness of the acting as a whole, a critic should, I suppose, attempt to balance light and shade, especially since critics rush in where wise men fear to tread. The explosive effectiveness of the two chess-player assassins, Brian Ringwood and Al East, has already been mentioned. In the other unnamed roles, the Fascist guards were well done, but the carriage driver had little of the exuberance and importunity of your true Italian. Stepan and Skulany were intended by the author to be stage props rather than actors and so escape both praise and blame.

In the other minor roles, Anthony Whiteside, one felt, scarcely got into either accent or manner, the stage Englishman that Elmer Rice wrote into his play. In spite of this, he did succeed in producing a recognizable impression of the type. He was, possibly, at his best in his bathing suit, which, for the wolves of realism, was really not very wet after a dip in the blue Mediterranean. Parker Kent was better as Hugo von Klaus, although one might criticize the lack of precision in his bow. The Italian innkeeper, de Medici, was played with considerable verve by Bill Odynski. He really seemed to be enjoying himself, particularly when Luisa was on the stage; and I liked his flying hands and feet during the excitement after the assassination. Isabel Stewart, as his consort, showed restraint and naturalness, although with her, as with Klaus and Rowlinson, it was, at times, difficult to hear the lines.

VICE-PRESIDENT



BESSIE CLARK

VALEDICTORY EXERCISES

Graduands are asked to note that Class '33 Valedictory Exercises will be held in Convocation Hall on Monday, March 20, at 4:45 p.m. Gowns for this function may be procured from the Bookstore.

Miss McMullen, as Mitzi, was rather disappointing, especially after her fascinating performance in the winning year play. She had a tendency to view the audience, was slow in her cues and did not seem to feel that her lines really meant very much to her. There were only occasional flashes of the ease and brilliance of which she is capable. The performance of Sara Yampolsky as Luisa, on the other hand, was one of the highlights of the show. In ease and naturalness she was, possibly, the best of those on the stage.

An outstanding performance was also turned in by Mary Duncan as Mrs. Evans, the Baedeker American. It might be suggested that she exaggerated the part to a certain degree and that more restraint and a little less elocution would have made her presentation more effective. Yet the character itself was an exaggerated one, and Miss Duncan did a masterly piece of work in its presentation.

The plot of the play revolves, of course, around Nannette Dodge, Prince Kosoff, Kunegunde Wandl and Charlie Carroll. The Dramatic Society was fortunate in its casting of these major roles. Miss Cadzow, as "Kunie", achieved a restraint and a Dresden china effect in pleasing contrast to Miss Allsopp's more robust role as Nannette Dodge. But Miss Cadzow's performance on the opening night was marred by her failure to speak loud enough. It remains true that clever acting goes for little if the lines cannot be heard in a manner to carry conviction.

Miss Allsopp as the American girl who married a Russian prince to save her sister's reputation, turned in an artistic and excellent performance. Carrying a heavy role, she maintained speed and naturalness and achieved her shifts in mood. In one or two speeches she showed a tendency to recite rather than to interpret, and there were one or two occasions when her movement was nervous. But she gave, on the whole, a very capable and effective presentation of the pseudo hard-boiled and really sentimental and idealistic American girl, and her acting was one of the finest interpretations of the evening.

Her degenerate and melancholy prince was ably presented by Murray Bell. In make-up, appearance, voice and manner he made the character live, although there were reminiscences of the Dauphin in St. Joan. His entrance at the end of the first act was a nice bit of acting and of direction.

The American young man was splendidly done by Bill Wheatley. His voice graduations were good, and his movement easy and natural. Here and there he showed a tendency to faulty enunciation, which was also observable in certain others of the cast.

But to him and to Miss Allsopp must go the honors for the acting in a very successful production.

In the way of general criticism it might be pointed out that there were one or two prompts, that pronunciation of words like Genoa and Albergo occasionally offended the ear, that the cast did not wait for laughs, and so spoiled some of their lines, and that there was at times a slowness in the picking up of cues. But these points, as well as the other criticisms mentioned, did not affect the excellent level of the production. It is fair to say that the effect on the audience, one of the cardinal points in the production of a play, was noticeably good, and that, in general, direction, acting, back stage effects, costuming and make-up were of such a high standard that the whole production must be ranked as a decided success.

AGS DISCUSSED RELIEF MEASURES

Edmonton Commissioner Speaks to University Society

The Agriculture Club held a particularly interesting meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Mar. 14. Mr. G. A. McKee, relief commissioner for the city of Edmonton, was the guest speaker. Dealing with the subject of relief from the administrator's point of view, he outlined in some considerable detail the many complicated problems facing his department. The Dominion and provincial governments and the city share equally in bearing the financial burden. Relief takes the form of providing food, shelter, clothing and health service to those whose sworn statement shows them unable to provide these for themselves. A staff of inspectors are employed to check up on the circumstances of relief recipients, and the greatest care is taken to ensure just administration.

An interesting scheme now being sponsored here is that of encouraging indigent families to go on to farms and homesteads to live and to do what was possible by way of self-support while the city provided establishment funds and a monthly grocery allowance. Mr. McKee expects and supports expansion of this scheme.

Following Mr. McKee's address, Mr. Ed Swindlehurst and Mr. E. N. Davidson spoke to the club members. They are competing for the position of faculty representative on the Students' Council. Discussion then turned to the proposed compulsory club fee, and very much opposed views were expressed. A referendum on this issue will be voted on during Students' Council elections.

LE CERCLE FRANCAIS

La dernière séance du Cercle Français, pour cette année, a eu lieu à Athabasca Hall, le 1er Mars. D'après le rapport du comité de nominations, les officiers pour la session 1933-34 seront:

Président: M. de Savoye.
Vice-Président: M. Glen Shortliffe.
Secrétaire: Mlle. Jean Schurer.
Trésorier: M. Edward Green.
Trésorière: Mlle. Janet Atkin.
Comité de Thé: Mlle. Hazel Sutherland, Joan Hunt, Margaret Sutton.
Le compte-rendu de la trésorière a montré qu'il n'y a pas de dépression dans le Cercle. Toutes dépenses payées, il nous reste une somme d'environ \$21.00.

Ensuite M. Glen Shortliffe a raconté, d'une façon très spirituelle, ses pérégrinations d'Edmonton à Kamloops, en guise de trimardeur ou "hobo." Il a dépeint les autres voyageurs dont il a fait la connaissance, sur les trains de marchandise; et il a terminé sa causerie en constatant que cette population ambulante, sans travail, constitue un problème très grave pour le Canada.

WITH THE MEDS

The fifth general meeting of the Med Club was held Thursday, March 2, in Athabasca Lounge at 8 p.m. The sixth year students provided the entertainment, which took the form of a clinical examination.

The rest of the evening was spent in discussing the coming Med Club banquet. Anyone who missed the meeting, missed some valuable instructions regarding that function. It's tonight, if you're in doubt about the date.

MATH CLUB NOTICE

The final meeting of the Math Club will be held on Tuesday, March 21st, in Room 236 Arts Building.

Business: (1) Election of officers; (2) awarding of Math prizes.
Mr. Morrison will give a paper on some selected topic.

PROVINCIAL BASKETBALL FINALS

Varsity vs. Raymond Union
Jacks, April 24 and 25, at 8:00 p.m., in the Upper Gym.

NEW TREASURER



IN APPRECIATION

Through the courtesy extended by The Gateway, I wish to express my appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me in electing me Treasurer of the Union for the coming year. Many serious problems face the incoming Council—most of them financial. It is to be hoped that we will be able to pursue a policy of the strictest economy, and at the same time maintain the high standards which have been set by Alberta in the past. These problems will, I feel, be successfully met by the whole-hearted co-operation, not only of the Students' Council, but also of the entire Students' Union.

LYLE JESTLEY.

RINK NOTICE

All persons having equipment in the rink should remove it immediately.

NOTICE

The University Musical Club will meet for the last time this season at Athabasca Hall on Sunday, March 19. As a departure from custom, no tea will be served. The musical program will commence promptly at 3:00 o'clock. (Please note the earlier hour.)

At the close of the meeting a new executive will be elected.

The subject for the afternoon is Brahms. A representative program of this composer's music will be given.

Members who have not yet paid their fees are kindly requested to do so at this meeting.



THE GATEWAY

The Undergraduate Newspaper Published Weekly by the Students' Union of the University of Alberta

Gateway Office: Room 102 Arts Building. Phone 32026.

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THE COUNCIL

During the year, from time to time, we have criticized the actions of the Students' Union Council. We have not agreed with all that they have done and said, but we have earnestly tried to give credit where credit was due.

And now at the end of the term we look with pleasure at the year's association with the Council. There have been mistakes quite naturally, but we would like to think that these have been more than submerged in the good judgment, efficiency, co-operation and good fellowship displayed by the Council in the administration of their duties and all the innovations for which they are responsible.

THE TWENTIETH ISSUE

This is the twentieth issue of The Gateway. That fact centres our attention on "the beginning of the end." Final examinations start just about a month from now, and we hope that all the students worry just enough to keep working at their most efficient intensity, and that they receive correspondingly gratifying results from their labor. The special edition of The Gateway, the Convocation issue, will announce final examination results, the names of the winners of scholarships and awards, as well as giving news of Convocation activities. Any student desiring to receive a copy of the Convocation Gateway will signify by writing his expected summer address opposite his name on one of the lists which will be placed on the bulletin boards very shortly.

Owing to the policy of rigid economy practiced by the editorial staff this year, it is expected that no papers will be supplied to students other than by mail. However, at the earliest opportunity (sometime before Convocation day), the examination results as appearing in the Convocation Gateway will be posted on the bulletin boards.

The necessity of your co-operation in the matter of summer addresses is emphasized. To insure receiving your examination standing, make a point of entering your address on the lists as soon as they are posted.

EMBARGO ON ARMS

Just recently Great Britain put an embargo on the export of arms to countries engaged in warfare, still more recently she removed that embargo. The object of the first action was obvious, but that of the second more complex. In the first place, it was thought that by removing the supply of weapons, activities might be lessened; which does not work when one side has available a sufficient supply and the other side none at all. Nor does it function when only one of a certain number of producers cuts off its supply. No other country followed Great Britain's example; and like the majority of ideas voiced by mankind in the interests of mankind, this scheme to make war less possible died of lack of support.

Great Britain then realised that another period of splendid isolation might have as unpleasant results as the last one. Accordingly she withdrew the embargo; rather foolish to waste a chance of making money when everybody else was doing it.

Now the U.S.A. are flirting with the idea of an arms embargo (if others will do it too). So once more the nations of the world are putting on their little display of "I will if you will, but you must do it first," to the tune of increased expenditure in naval and military departments.

C. J. J.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is a necessity in most enterprises. But it is even more essential in Students' Union activities. This is partially due to the nature of the work to be done which entails a dependency on so many people. No student, in a supposedly democratic institution such as our Students' Union, can possibly bear alone the burden of responsibility of pleasing all of the multitudes, no matter how hard he tries.

Primarily though, the need for co-operation arises from the fact that any positions held by students can only receive a part of their attention, for their academic standing must be maintained; and that few students are paid for the time and energy they devote to extra-curricular activities and therefore a certain minimum of services can not be demanded, they work they do depends entirely on their sense of individual responsibility.

The co-operation of the student body with The Gateway has been noted and fully appreciated. The paper's punctuality is an impossibility without the help of the contributors. And the number of people actively interested in the student publication has been increasing from one term to the next for some years, culminating in an unusually large group of contributors this past year.

A much appreciated evidence of co-operation with the publication of The Gateway is the attitude taken by the University staff members regarding the paper. They have respected completely the freedom of the press giving the editorial staff the entire responsibility of censorship. This we thankfully acknowledge.



Assistant—That last seance was pretty good.
Medium—Yes, just a shade more and I'll be a success.

"This is just the place for me,"
Said the humorist at the shore.
"For here where'er I crack a joke
The breakers simply roar."

Many a true word is spoken through false teeth.

Inebriate—Ish thish a meat market?
Owner—Yes.
Inebriate—Then meet m'wife at 4:30 for me, will ya?

Bill Begg claims that a free translation of "Quaecumque Vera" is, "How Cum So Weary?"

Early to bed,
Early to rise,
And your girl goes out
With other guys.

George Casper bought a new shirt, and on a slip pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl, with the words, "Please write and send photograph."

"Ah!" breathed Casper, "here is romance."
And forthwith he wrote the girl, and sent a picture of himself. In due course of time an answer came, and with heart a-flutter, George opened it. It was only a note.

"I just wanted to see," it read, "what kind of a gink would wear such a cheap shirt."

"'Tis hard to be poor," sighed the artist,
"Yes, 'tis hard to be poor," said he.
"Oh, that's all right," said the sketch-pad,
"If you're broke—just draw on me."

Cop—Hey! Come out of there. Bathing is not allowed here.
Riley (in pond)—Pardon me, I'm not bathing. I'm drowning.
(Devilish laughter is heard from the background. It's probably Ed McCormick.)

We courted on the cliff,
Our cooing mixed with banter.
We sometimes had a tiff,
But made it up instanter.
We'd watch each bark and skiff
Where sea-birds used to hover.
We courted on the cliff—
Alas, she threw me over.

Ted Manning—I passed by your place yesterday.
Gordon Newton—Thanks awfully.

"Look at that pall-bearer—his knees are giving way."
"Yes, he never could hold his bier."

Things get complicated when a mine shows a deficit. The owners want to throw the onus on the miners. And the miners want to throw the minus on the owners.

Religious Person—I can see good in everything.
Not So Religious Person (probably Jack McIntosh)—Can you see good in the dark?

If a Hottentot tot
Taught a Hottentot tot
To talk e'er the tot could totter,
Ought the Hottentot tot
Be taught to say aught,
Or naught, or what ought to be taught her?

If to hoot and to toot
A Hottentot tot
Be taught by a Hottentot tutor,
Should the tutor get hot
If the Hottentot tot
Hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?

According to the Woman Haters, there are only two classes of co-eds—those who are pretty, and those who don't care for boys.

Professor—You missed the class yesterday, didn't you, McBride?
Mickey—Not at all, sir, not at all.

The other day Larry Alexander decided to find out how business really was in Edmonton. He visited many of our prominent citizens, and asked them all the question, "How's your business?"
The egg-dealer said, "Rotten."
The undertaker said, "Dead."
The rag-picker said, "Picking up."
The street-cleaner said, "Oh, pushing along."
The garbage-man said, "Collections are good."

"I have a terrible rumbling on my stomach. It's like a wagon going over a bridge."
"It's most likely that truck you ate this morning for breakfast."

Mother—Well, dear, did you have a lot of attention paid to you at the party?
Bobby Brown—Some, mamma. Two little boys made faces at me.

And we are also grateful to the professors who have contributed to The Gateway. We hope this practise will continue and increase.

Without the co-operation of the students, the University staff members, and the various organizations on the campus the undergraduate newspaper would be impossible. Accordingly, The Gateway staff thanks everyone for the active interest displayed this term, and bid you adieu.



Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—It is, perhaps, a daring venture to draw attention to a view contrary to that in a sermon preached to University students last Sunday, amid which there was much rejoicing over the postulation that "materialism is dead." We have not, however, seen its epitaph!

If our "economic" materialism is not dead, it must be admitted that it has lost much of its former vitality. But it is almost ridiculous to assert that because this is the case, we must slacken our interest in its health. Rather than forsake the solution of our means of livelihood to seek shelter in "inner values" we should launch out to do what we may to improve our circumstances. When the conventional ostrich is distressed it hides its head in the sand. We are asked to do the same, leaving it to those who will, to improve conditions in their own way. Perchance we may be able to pick up a few crumbs.

Certainly there is no quarrel with Christian ideals. But all do not possess them; and in former times those who have possessed them have not taken the initiative in working out the problems. While they were ruminating in their sleep, conditions were emerging about them which were bound to cause distress. We can, at least, be thinking.

Rather than reaching back to get a soother from the ancients, we should declare for pragmatism—ideals in action. Anyone who needs a sop to pacify him in a hard situation, where courage and vigor are needed, will do little to promote the world, either spiritually or in material necessities.

"Is not Christ at work in the world today?" We are wondering!

D. K.

University of Alberta,
March 13, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—I am writing to comment upon the meeting of the Students' Union this afternoon.

It looked rather poor indeed for some of the future members of the Council who were called upon to speak not to be even at the meeting. Do not such meetings as this interest even them?

It would have been more impressive if all the speakers whom we came to hear had sat in front of us on the platform where the blackboard was instead of being mixed among the audience. They would have no opportunity, or little opportunity, then to show their shyness by speaking behind our backs rather than coming to the front to speak.

In the Students' Union meetings which we are given an opportunity to attend semi-annually, it would be a good departure from the regular custom for the Council to sit facing us on the platform, so that we could see them all. I am suggesting this as a means of increasing the attendance and the interest in the meetings.

I suggest further that we should have more Students' Union meetings than we have had during this session. Why not allow the students to decide important questions themselves and so reduce the amount of criticism which the Council receives? Sufficient students would be free after 3:30 or 4:30 in the afternoon, or it could be held at night. Look at the good attendance we had early in the year at the debating forum when good speakers and topics were chosen. If the question was sufficiently important, and the students knew about this well in advance, would they not come? The question a member attempted to raise this afternoon shows student interest to be not altogether dead.

Referring now to that question, I believe the gentleman has spent a large amount of time considering the problem, and is vitally interested in it. It is possible the Students' Union might manage on less than they receive. But it is doubtful if any organization is going to reduce its own assets if it can possibly help itself. If a person thinks any organization's rates or charges, which must be paid to receive its services, are unreasonable or excessive, after failing to get a reduction, the person invariably either leaves the organization or adds plies to some compelling force such as the courts, stating his reasons to get relief.

Very truly yours,
P. H. WILSON.

THE OPEN MIND

March 13, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—From an editorial over the style "C.J.J." in your last issue, I am prompted to the following thoughts, corollary rather than opposed.

In these days it is fashionable to have an open mind and no convictions. For some of us it is hard to be patient with our open-minded. There may be a world of difference between the open mind and the unprejudiced one—the latter connoting some content even if the organism can not be entirely unbiased. The unprejudiced mind is capable enough of conviction, but the wind of thought may blow through the open mind and leave it open, or even vacant. It is one of the properties of a mind to know when to shut: even a clam knows that. As a rule, the better the mind the firmer it can shut itself against the poison of propaganda and advertisement, with which the open mind is so continuously doped that it loses the taste for real mental food. A man should be something of a connoisseur in regard to his mental diet. There is no more reason why one should go around with an open mind than with an open mouth.

But the mind should open, and open wide, for the anastigmatic eye of intelligence works best at a wide

WOMEN

Women are what men have to marry. They have two feet, two hands, and are usually two-faced. Owing to their "gimme" characteristics, they should never be allowed to see more than one dollar at a time. Women are all made up with the same material, the only difference being that some do a better job than others. Generally speaking (at the top of their voices), they may be divided into three classes—snobs, gold diggers, and dumb Doras.

Millions of men, with their characteristic courage and tenacity, have tried to make a respectable wife out of a woman, but none, as yet, have succeeded.

All women, in their atmosphere of vanity and self-satisfaction, are under the delusion that men enjoy kissing a painted broom-handle flourishing red finger-nails, and wearing a pair of trousers.

All women have a knack of making themselves look ridiculous. They accomplish this by numerous schemes, such as dieting to extremes, wearing funny clothes, assuming a Union Jack complexion by the use of rouge, powder and mascara, sucking at a cigarette with a "half-mast" expression on the Union Jack, or walking here and there after the manner of an underprivileged colt with spavin.

If you flatter a woman, she will hang around for years waiting for more, and if you don't, she won't even recognize you the next time she sees you. If you make love to her, you are a playboy; if you don't, you are a nincompoop. If you lie to her, you are a heartless, unsympathetic good-for-nothing, deceitful wretch, and if you tell her the truth, you are just a plain goot.

There ain't no use!

T. O. W. H.

Fooling the Prof.

An English professor at Cornell informed his class that he had discovered an essay which had been copied word for word from the preface of a textbook not used by that class. With utmost severity, he ordered the offender to see him after class, adding that he would omit the mention of his name in the classroom if the student would present himself after class. After the dismissal, he found himself face to face with five individuals.—McGill Daily.

If one is logical how should he answer the following question suggested by the St. Norbert College Times: "If the people of New York are called New Yorkers, do you think the people from Great Neck can live up to their name?"—The Xaverian Weekly.

"Are You Telling Us?"

Describing examinations at Oxford, a member of that university's debating team said: "First, we all light our pipes and sit around discussing the subject for a while. Then we start to write, and if we get stuck we can always ask our neighbor. That is all expected. You can't write a paper unless you know the subject."—Lehigh Brown and White.

aperture. It is the cheap camera that permits only of the pinhole opening, and it also requires a proportionate lengthening of the exposure to get a dependable image of truth. Too many open minds have pinhole apertures, on which account they are so slow of apprehension that truth passes by before it can be perceived. The flower opens in the sunlight that the bee may enter and enable fertilization of the ova. The mind must be open in that sense. For the mind is like the ovary, ever seeking fertilization of its germinal ideas. But again it is too often fenced around with the contraceptive of fear—fear of facing reality, fear of the discomfort of mental labour at the birth of a new idea—ideal fertilization fails, and the mind condemns itself to sterility and barrenness in return for the satisfaction of the comforts of indolence and illusions of unrealities. That is why the very basis of civilization is threatened today.

Those who are "going down" from a University ought to know when to open and when to shut the mind; however few their convictions, they ought to have the faith that man's intelligence—without humbug—is his surest guide: if not, it were better they had not "come up." The mind grows by what it feeds on too, and there is at least the consolation that, whatever the prospects for the stomach, there will be no lack of genuine food to assuage the largest of mental appetites. May truth thereby become more familiar in the land!

G. HUNTER.

MEN

Men are what women marry. They have two feet, two hands, and sometimes two wives, but never more than one dollar or one idea at the same time. Like Turkish cigarettes, men are all made of the same material, the only difference being that some are a little better disguised than others. Generally speaking, they may be divided in three phases, husbands bachelors and widowers. An eligible bachelor is a man of obstinacy surrounded by suspicion. Husbands are of three varieties—prizes, surprises, and consolation prizes.

Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, faith, hope and charity—especially charity.

It is a psychological marvel that a soft, fluffy, tender, violet-eyed sweet little thing like a woman should enjoy kissing a big, awkward, stub-chinned, tobacco and bay-rum scented thing like a man.

If you flatter a man it frightens him to death, and if you don't you bore him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the end, and if you don't, he gets tired of you in the beginning. If you believe him in everything, you soon cease to interest him, and if you argue with him in everything, you soon cease to charm him. If you don't, he thinks you are a cynic.

If you wear gay colors and rouge your cheeks and wear a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out, and if you wear a little grey toque and a tailor-made suit, he takes you out and stares all evening at the women in gay colors.

If you join him in his gaities and approve of his smoking he swears you are driving him to the devil, and if you do not approve of his smoking and urge him to give up his gaities, he vows you are treating him like the devil.

If you are the clinging vine type, he doubts whether you have a brain, and if you are modern advanced and independent woman, he doubts whether you have a heart.

If you are silly, he longs for a playmate. If you are popular with other men, he is jealous, and if you are not, he hesitates to fall in love with a wallflower.

So what's the use!

William "Jumbo" Morano, star guard on the Sing Sing football team recently released on parole, to the despair of his coach and teammates. He was immediately signed up by a well-known eastern professional eleven.

Sing Sing's coach for the past season, by the way, was none other than John Law, of Notre Dame.—St. Louis University News.

Garden '36—Your teeth are like pearls.

Margaret '33—Pearl who?—Acadia Athenaeum.

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS, EH?
WELL I'M FROM MISSOURI
THEY'LL HAVE TO
SHOW ME

YES SIR! THERE
IS
A DIFFERENCE
SORT OF
SMOOTH MILDNESS

THAT'S IT!
SUN TREATED
YOU CAN ALMOST
TASTE THE SUNSHINE

SUN TREATED
.....MILD!
ME FOR BUCKINGHAM
FOR LIFE

10 for 10¢
20 for 20¢
25 for 25¢

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Buckingham
— and Smile

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NOTICE

It is the regrettable duty of the Freshman Executive to have to announce that, due to the almost negligible sale of tickets, the Freshman Reception to Sophomores has been cancelled. This announcement has been postponed till the latest possible date, in the hope that there might be an appreciable increase in the sale of tickets. This much hoped-for event having failed to take place, there is no alternative to cancelling the dance.

In spite of the fact that this is a year of hard times, this break in a time-honored custom casts somewhat unfavorable reflections on the spirit of the Freshman class. It is to be hoped that the failure of the dance will not prove to be an augury of the once noted enthusiasm of the Freshmen for their class.

We hope that the Sophomores will accept our apologies for failing to hold this dance, which was to have been given in their honor.

YEAR BOOK "A" AWARDS

The following persons have qualified for Year Book "A" awards which are being granted this year for the first time for meritorious service to the Evergreen and Gold: K. Alexander, H. A. Arnold, A. D. Bierwagen, P. Garrow, A. M. Wilson.

To qualify for this decoration, a student must have served the Year Book in some official capacity for three years, or for only two providing one of these was spent in one of the major managerial positions. In future, only three such awards will be given annually.

THANKS

Through the medium of The Gateway, I take this opportunity to thank all of those students who supported me in the recent election.

BESSIE L. CLARK.

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A Friendly Chat
From Cat to Cat

By Ann Zatsat

Electioneering is a gift.

It's a wonder there aren't more Millers in the House Ec. faculty—because of their flour-like quality and so much meal work.

Lucky we've bought that graduation dress—now we can start to win the right to it.

We've a sneaking suspicion that these new Councilors have their hands full and their heads empty—so much hot air we've had.

Marks in Germany may have decreased in value, but our examinations result in the discovery that such a state of affairs has not come to pass in Canada.

When this snow starts to melt we'll have to borrow one of the boy friend's rubbers and float to classes.

These new cars have taken the edge of our appetite for walking, and fully rounded out our ambition to be snooty too.

Plays may come and plays may go, but Dramat parties flow on forever.

T stands for talk, but have you ever been at a conversational bridge party?

At last we've gotten to the root of the Arts ventilation trouble—it seems a law student was in the ventilator shaft, opened his mouth, and shoved the draft all the wrong way.

The Frosh dance is called off because they couldn't sell enough tickets. If next year's class don't like receptions any better than this one did, whatever are the Council going to do with them next fall?

It seems the light switch for Pembina is in Athabasca Hall. What a pal!

Wonder if "scalping" on library seats is allowed. Especially if the settee is noisy.

The Valedictory exercises take place next Monday. Wonder if we'll be stiff, or will we fall in tiers?

Convocation: call together. But even howling in unison won't bring up those marks.

Judging by "See Naples and Die," we must say that the students have all the appearances of enjoying dramatic action.

And now the ninth life is spent. So long.

Meow! Meow!

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A FEMALE PANEGYRIC

Before we forget our merits in a self-deprecatory frenzy of last minute cramming, let's take a retrospective glance at the past session of 1932-33 to find out if women's part in the campus activities was as important as we naturally assume it to be.

Starting off with a bang last September, the initiation committee was on its toes to put timid Freshettes, bold Freshettes, beautiful Freshettes and bored Freshettes through their paces. And if you don't think it was successful, look at the Freshettes. They've turned out to be a pretty fine lot of gals—good sports—eager to do their best for the Alma Mater.

Another chance for an enlarged ego came when the tennis team went to Saskatoon and the girls came back the winners. That helped a lot. But when the girls' track team returned from the east with the coveted trophy—we knew for sure we were getting better and better. Badminton, hockey and basketball haven't been so lucky, but we've kept a stiff upper lip and put up a good losing fight.

And then there's Dramat. Remember last year when only one girl had a speaking part in the spring play in order to give some twenty-odd men a chance to swashbuckle around in armor and silk stockings? This year six women played leading roles, and anyone who saw the play last week will know they were as good—maybe better—than their fellow Barrymores who also took part. We've found a lot of new talent, and it's not going to hide under a bushel if we can help it.

Our virile brothers threw up their hands last fall in dubious skepticism when they heard a "WOMAN" was going to edit The Gateway. Such a thing had never been done before—and being a conservative sex—they wondered. They soon stopped wondering though. For when the paper began to appear regularly on Friday afternoon, and what's more, a good paper, they threw away all doubts, and enthusiastically backed the daring female who had thus rashly ventured into their domains.

And speaking of The Gateway—I'd like to thank all the women students who have contributed to these columns. This is the first time anything like this has been tackled—the first time there has been a definite space for co-ed contributions. It was quite an experiment—but you have responded greatly. May your enthusiasm continue.

Yes, 1932-33 has been an outstanding year for women's activities. We're proud of it. And now, after this little back-patting contest, let's settle down to the grind—and show the men that in intellectual prowess we really aren't as dumb as we look.

WOMEN'S EDITOR.

IT'S HARD BEING HIGHBROW

Being an intellectual isn't the easiest thing in the world. Even being a pseudo-intellectual is difficult—for me, that is.

If you are the child of poor but honest parents—or just poor parents—and have received your early education in a little schoolhouse (not red—I'll wager there isn't a red rural school in Alberta), at the hands of inexperienced maidens who don't know Milton from Vachel Lindsay—well, it is hard to achieve the proper attitude for eyebrows.

Personally, I flatter myself that I can get by with medium highbrows by the use of large quantities of judicious silence and a number of helpful phrases. For the benefit of other aspirants, I should like to say that it is well to have your silence slightly tinged with melancholy—rather an "Ah, things aren't as they were" sort of air. It gives people the impression that you aren't talking because you don't want to, not because you can't.

As for the helpful words and phrases, the word "powerful" is perhaps the most essential. It can always be applied to the drama, modern novels, epic poems and the more discordant forms of music. The more unpleasant of the modern novels may be called "sincere." Comedies "sparkle," lyrics are "colorful." In art, anything which is not black and white may be neatly summed up in the words, "His use of color in rather good." If the picture consists of backyards and garbage cans, it is well to rapphodize on the "beauty of symbolism." "Stark realism" is good too. Then there is "rather," a word which has done more than any other

to establish a reputation for discernment and culture. To bluntly say "That is good" is crass, not to say dangerous. To say "rather good" is to express an opinion, but not too definitely. It places one in a position from which one can retreat with decorum.

But my Waterloo is pronunciation. It is something you can't depend on. Take "Cowper." Cowper and I have been acquaintances for years. At first I called him "Coo-per"; then I heard someone who should know call him "Cowper" (first syllable pronounced like a domestic animal). Now I hear that it is "Coo-per" after all. It's very trying. And St. John. It appears that those who know say "Sin-john." And "naive"—I have at last "naive" to it. I give up. Then that conquered that, though if you add an "n" to it, it becomes a "naive" again. It is sad when one had read him and would like to impress people, for his name simply can't be pronounced. I still struggle, but I fear it is a losing battle, so only the people with whom I correspond will ever know that I have read him.

Altogether, going highbrow is not easy work. The road is beset with difficulties, and often you will sigh for the pleasant fields of Ignorance and Crudeness which you have left behind. I warn you to think carefully before you desert Kathleen Norris and "The Maiden's Prayer" for Feuchtwanger and Debussey. Sometimes I wish I had never started, and sigh for the happy days before I lived in hourly dread of splitting an infinitive. For you see, to accidentally split an infinitive is to irretrievably lose caste with the intelligentsia.

HELLENIC BUNDISTS—ALIAS
NUDISTS

"To bulge at east—as Nature planned, Unhampered by confining band."

"Caste off your clothes," begins Merrill in one of his books on the nudist cultism. And forthwith he proceeds to eulogize at length on the respective merits of the garb which Adam wore before the snake had even crawled in through the first hedge in the famous garden. Chief among these merits is health. The ultra-violet rays of the sun have a wonderfully beneficial effect—which varies directly per square inch of epidermis exposed. He cites instances of near-miracle cures, of neurotics who lose their neurasthenias (what-ever that is), and cripples who literally "take up their beds and walk." Moreover, not only physical health is achieved, but mental and moral health as well. In fact, he thinks nudism is a great moral uplift movement. There is only mystery where there is the unknown. If all is known there will be no mystery. If no mystery, then no morbid curiosity—and hence no precipitation of indecent thoughts or actions.

The fact that so many are rapidly adopting the new movement seems to be a point in its favor. Thousands in Germany and Central Europe pay regular visits to the camps. Most of the members come from the middle and lower classes, but a number of the best thinking people are falling in line with the idea. Merrill thinks the movement is likely to gain great favor in America. It may all right for those Texans and Californians, but what about the winters above the 49th parallel?

However, all writers aren't so sympathetic as the Merrills—husband and wife. The bookstalls are rife with satires on the subject. One of these which has caused a lot of com-

ment is "The Bishop's Jaegers." A ferry on the Hudson river became lost in a fog. The passengers are a motley crew—a bishop, a successful young business man, his stenographer, his fiancée, a pickpocketing gamin, and a woman of the streets. Complications ensue which culminate when the unchartered vessel is rescued by the leader of a nudist colony on the banks of the Hudson. And this leader is no slacker, for he straightaway proceeds to avail himself of the heaven-sent opportunity to make com-

(Continued on Page 6)

ELECTIONS

Elections rouse my animosity. Partisans rave with great verbosity. Each candidate appears to be The soul of generosity. At the same time it seems that he Will practise great economy. His many sterling qualities Are quite without frivolities. His wit and quick intelligence Are wisely joined with common-sense. With superhuman sanity He'll censor all insanity. In times of great adversity He'll guide the University. And pass the most enlightening laws To help along the common cause. We wonder that no new day dawns, We have so many paragons— Such glorious genius, heaven-sent, To operate our government!

—L. W.

CO-ED SPORT

By K.W.H.

Since this issue of The Gateway winds up our reports and criticisms of the year, we thought that a brief review of each branch of our activities would be acceptable, perhaps even enjoyable.

Who are the athletes who struggled valiantly against the invincible Gradette machine? Well, there is Captain Jo Kopta, Manager Lillian Carscadden, Doris Calhoun, Cal Holmgren, Helen Ford, Barbara Humphrey, Mary Howard, Kay Swallow, Margaret Sutton, Margaret Dixon.

After a fairly rigorous period of training under Coach Parney, the little group above-named sallied forth to meet the Gradettes. In February they lost three successive games to the Gradettes, but played a fourth anyway because they appreciate being able to play a good team. Then they had a friendly game with the budding school-marms, in the Normal gym, and scored their first victory.

In Calgary, March 1, the girls snatched a win from Gibson's team—and then made a bid for world championship—but the Grads decided to keep the title and piled up a cumbersome score.

The girls, while deeply regretting the departure of Jo, Doris and Cal, loyal, basket-making members of the team, wish them every success after graduation. Splendid athletes and genuine sportswomen, they leave it to the rest of you to make the team worthy of the U. of A.

The swimmers worked under numerous handicaps this year. They were only able to practice once a week, and then at an inconvenient hour, so that there was a decided shortage of training. And then Miss Hazlam of the University of Saskatchewan turned out to be a real

record-breaker. None of the swimmers are graduating though, so they intend to start early next season and work hard. Evelyn Barnett is Varsity's outstanding lady swimmer at present.

Judging from the number of its members and from the keen interest shown in the games, House League basketball has had a successful season. Three full teams, the "Arrows," the "Comets" and the "Overtowners," entered the league. The fourth team, sad to say, never had itself all collected at one time. The "Arrows," with Gwen Nixon as captain, captured the E. Bakewell trophy by winning two out of three games in the finals.

Shortly after Christmas, Helen Ford gave up her position as manager of House League to Jennie Filipkowski, as she had another position on the athletic executive. Jenny thinks there should be several recruits from House League ready to play with the senior squad next year.

Now that the dust of the badminton playoffs (which have been progressing for the past two weeks) has begun to settle, and the cheering is dying down, we begin to see champions emerge.

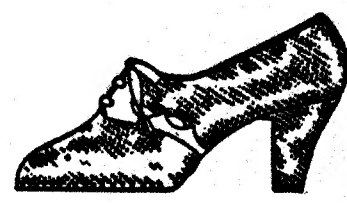
Priscilla Hammond and Red Cooper defeated Peggy Aiken and Fraser Mitchell and captured the mixed doubles title.

The number of team in ladies' doubles provided keen competition. Defeating Fern Atkinson and Edith Garbutt, in the finals, Peggy Aiken and Priscilla Hammond hold the title. In ladies' singles, Fern Atkinson and Peggy Aiken have come through unscathed so far, but have not had their final playoff.

In the ski-sliding contest last Sunday, Marge Allen came first, with Muriel Massie a very close second. Muriel is a very enthusiastic skier, and deserves much credit for the work she has done in this connection.

The team sent to Saskatoon included Jo Kopta (captain), Jennie Filipkowski, Ruth Freeman and Doris Calhoun. They brought back the Rutherford trophy with them. It was a cold, snowy, blizzard day, but the girls were undaunted. Jo Kopta even broke a record—she threw the discus 8 feet farther than any lady ever threw it before. We are looking forward to having another good team.

The hockey girls aren't waving any victory banners, but they quietly and joyously look themselves over, and contemplate their vast improvement. Next year they won't have their captain, Marg Moore, or their manager, Gwen Manning, or their co-ed sniper, "Blue-line" Mary. They will be very much missed, and it will be extremely difficult to find anyone who can even pretend to fill their places adequately.

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In this, the last issue of The Gateway, may we wish
you the best of luck during the Summer, in spite
of, or because of, business conditions

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FINAL BASKETBALL GAMES HERE NEXT WEEK

Engineers Walk Away With Interfac Hoop Title

SCIENCE TRIM MEDS 29-9 IN SECOND GAME TO WIN ROUND BY 4 POINTS—BURKE LEADS ATTACK THAT WINS TITLE

Science won the second game of the series against Meds Tuesday night 21-9 to garner the championship by four points. Good basketball was exhibited by both teams, but Science had the edge on the scoring end.

Interfaculty basketball, under the management of Jack Ford, came to climatic end when the Engineers took the Meds into camp by 12 points, winning the game and the championship. Having a five-point lead to overcome from the previous game, the Science squad established a lead from the first, and maintained it to the final whistle.

Both teams were in there to win, and the calibre of basketball shown was easily the best of the season. As to floor play, the teams seemed equal, but the Engineers were more certain of their shots, whereas the Meds were having difficulty in scoring.

The game started off with strict five-man defensive tactics by both teams. Williams started the scoring when he eased the ball in from under his own basket, but things were evened up when Woznow for the Engineers made a nice basket from the foul line. Passing and dribbling was well executed by the two teams, but efforts toward scoring were frustrated by excellent checking on the part of the guards. Gaudin and Holmes were especially effective, and their efforts resulted in keeping the sharp-shooting Science forwards from breaking through. The half-time whistle blew with the Engineers having the long end of the 8-6 score.

In the second period the Engineers were in there fighting, and with Burke and Killick as the sharpshooters they began to pile up the points. The Meds seemed at a loss, and their attempts to score were usually wide of the mark. Johnnie Woznow for the Science hit his stride, and with flashy dribbling broke through the erstwhile stonewall defence to score. The game was from this point decidedly in favor of the slide-rule artists. The Medicals were held to only three points, whereas the Science piled up twelve to win the game 21-9. Play throughout was free from excessive fouling, and provided the few fans with the best exhibition of interfaculty basketball for the current season.

The lineups:
Science—Dolgoy (3), Parsons (2), Tyrrell, Woznow (4), Vance (1), Killick (4), Lilge (2), Burke (4)—total 21.

Medicals—Holmes, Balfour (1), Williams (2), Newby (2), Spaner (3), East, Gaudin (1), Margolis—total 9.

Referee: Bennie Crawford.
Umpire—O. Rostrup.

VARSITY SKI MEET GOES OVER BIG

Peter Farmer Wins Men's Jumping; Red Cooper Wins Race; Margaret Allan Wins Women's Sliding

Despite a slight fall of snow the spectators thronged the Varsity slide to the danger point Sunday when the ten contestants shot into the air only to land fifty feet farther down the hill.

Red Cooper raced over the 2½-mile track to just edge Otis Staples out by half a minute. The track was in first-class condition, and the contestants easily followed its winding path through the brush along the river bank, and up the slope to Saskatchewan Drive, then down a aratta slide to end up at the foot of the jump.

The crowd that gathered to see the jumping was far larger than was expected. The people crowded so close to the runway that the situation at times became dangerous, especially when some unfortunate skier lost his balance and hurled headlong down the slide as an uncontrollable mass of human energy, sometimes shooting to the left and sometimes to the right, but always down.

The crowd also hindered the participants at the take-off, preventing the long-armed jumpers from making full use of their stretch in gaining balance.

The highest number of points in this event was obtained by Peter Farmer with a total of 70, and making three clean jumps, landing fifty feet down the slide. Wynn came second with a total of 56, Jens Munthe third with 44, and Otis Staples fourth with 43 points.

The women's sliding event followed immediately after the jumping, and good form was certainly shown in engineering the hill. Margaret Allan came first with Muriel Massie running a close second.

The judges for the meet were Nip

SPORTING SLANTS

By Cecil Jackman

A special Protest Committee of the Alberta Basketball Association threw out the protest of Calgary Moose Domers over the game played with the Bears in the southern city last Friday.

The committee rule, and rightly we believe, that they had no power to overrule the decisions of any official once he had been accepted for the game. Calgary may carry the matter to the Dominion heads, but it is unlikely that they will get any other result no matter where, or how far, they go.

Mr. Sillars, the official whose decisions caused all the trouble, officiated in the games against Raymond, and his work caused no unpleasantness or bad feeling. It is probable that the attitude of the crowd in Calgary had more to do with the trouble there than any mistakes on the part of Referee Sillars.

A new thing in a sporting line around the campus came off last Sunday when the Ski Club held its first meet. Racing and jumping events were held, and a large crowd witnessed the affair.

Peter Farmer jumped off with the jumping event, and Red Cooper won the cross-country race. It was a meet that should grow more popular in the future.

And remember, you faithful, that the senior basketball team, Alberta's Bounding Bears, meet with Raymond Jacks next Friday and Saturday for the provincial championship. Be there.

BEARS LOSE FIRST 2 GAMES TO JACKS

Raymond Leading 90-75 in Provincial Playoff—Henderson Hampered by Injured Ankle

Last Monday and Tuesday night the Varsity Seniors took the floor in Raymond against the Union Jacks for the first two of a four-game series of the Alberta provincial finals. Although Raymond won both games, the Bears put up a strong fight, being great hampered by Arnold Henderson's sprained ankle. Both games were hard-fought battles with both team striving for the advantage. The score in the first game was exceptionally close, 38-34.

The first game was a hard-fought battle, each team taking trick for trick, but soon the Jacks slackened down for some unknown reason, thus giving Varsity an opportunity to run up a small lead, which had it been larger would no doubt have won us the game. In this half the Keel boys were the point-getters for the Bears, while O'Brien and Fairbanks were doing their duty for the Jacks. The half ended with Varsity leading 18-11.

The second canto opened up at a fast clip, with some fresh players on the Jacks' lineup. The southerners had a spurt of luck, and all but overcame the lead Varsity had on them when Arnold called time out. Play resumed with Varsity coming back in a surging attack, Mert plopping the dumpling through the hoop from the tip-off. It was then that Bob Anderson came to the fore and rattled in three shots that made the fans' hair stand on end. It was towards the end of this stanza that the remarkable dash to glory occurred, when O'Brien, Haig and Fairbanks teamed up to heave the pigskin through the ring six times to win the game 38-34, and leave the bystanders wonder-stricken.

The lineups:
Jacks—Kirkham (2), O'Brien (18), Fairbanks (6), Rolfsen (1), Nilsson, Nalder (1), Haig (10), B. Fairbanks.

Varsity—G. Keel (6), Donaldson (6), Henderson (3), Anderson (6), M. Keel (13), Buzz, Vee, Jim, Bill, Richard.

The second game was a struggle from start to finish, with Calgary running up a fouling score greater than that of the previous night, this time only having two men on the floor for the last three minutes of play. During this game Henderson was the outstanding man on the floor, piling up a personal score of fifteen points. The rest of the scoring was evenly divided between Donaldson, Anderson, M. Keel and G. Keel, while Pilling, Malcolm and Imrie showed up well for the Domers. In spite of the misbehavior of the Calgary men they won the game 42-38; nevertheless, Varsity took the series by sixteen points.

The lineups:
Varsity—Henderson (15), M. Keel (4), G. Keel (4), Donaldson (1), Anderson (9), Pullishy, Fenerty (7), Richards, Woods, Bowland (3), Pullishy (2).

The second game was a struggle from start to finish, with Calgary running up a fouling score greater than that of the previous night, this time only having two men on the floor for the last three minutes of play. During this game Henderson was the outstanding man on the floor, piling up a personal score of fifteen points. The rest of the scoring was evenly divided between Donaldson, Anderson, M. Keel and G. Keel, while Pilling, Malcolm and Imrie showed up well for the Domers. In spite of the misbehavior of the Calgary men they won the game 42-38; nevertheless, Varsity took the series by sixteen points.

The high scorers for the Bears in this game were Mert Keel, Henderson and Fenerty, although Donaldson and Anderson put forward some wonderful team-work and deserve more praise than their scores indicate. The game from the Sugar City angle all belonged to O'Brien and Fairbanks. Although our boys lost the series 90-75, we are sure that the Jacks will go down to defeat before the Bears here next week.

The lineups:
Varsity—G. Keel, Donaldson (4), M. Keel (20), Anderson (1), Henderson (9), Pullishy, Fenerty (7), Richards, Woods, Bowland.

Raymond—O'Brien (16), Kirkham (22), Fairbanks (2), Nilsson, Rolfsen (9), Haig (3), Nader, B. Fairbanks.

Stone and Lyle Jestley. Both learned their jumping from Nels Nelson, as they were on many occasions rivals at both Banff and Revelstoke. Nip gave two exhibition jumps for the benefit of the spectators, also in order to show the enthusiastic jumpers how it should be done.

Due to a slight indisposition, Dean

DOMERS TRIMMED ON HOME FLOOR

Henderson Leads Bruins to Fine Win

The Varsity Golden Bears left here last week-end for Calgary, where they again locked horns with the Moose Domers for the two remaining games of the semi-final series. They left here with the score tied 94-94, but last Friday trimmed the Calgarians in the Crescent Heights gym 61-41; losing, however, the second game on Saturday night by four points, on a score of 42-38, with the Domers sunny side up. Nevertheless they won the series by a good majority, the final count being 193-177 for the Bears.

The game on Friday night was a battle that will go down in history; Calgary having a fouling streak just twice as bad as Varsity had here the previous Friday, that left the Domers with only three men on the floor for the last few minutes of play, the rest of the team being ruled out of the game for excessive fouling. The Keel brothers were the high scorers in this tussle, while Richard played a defensive game that was hard to beat during the time that Henderson was sitting out catching his breath. The honorable mention for the Moose Domers, that is, those that were still eligible for play till the last, were Imrie, A. Dyck and Malcolm. Calgary entered a protest concerning this game, complaining that the referee, Ian Sillars, of Edmonton, was inefficient and prejudiced; hence the games in Raymond between the Bears and the Union Jacks are being considered exhibition games until the decision regarding the protest is made. If the protest is thrown out these tilts will be counted as two games of the final series.

The lineups:
Varsity—Henderson (3), M. Keel (19), G. Keel (19), Donaldson (7), Anderson (7), Fenerty (2), Richard (4), Woods, Pullishy, and Bowland.

Calgary—Imrie (8), N. Olson (5), L. Olson (4), Pilling (10), Malcolm (4), E. Dyck (4), A. Dyck (6).

The second game was also a struggle from start to finish, with Calgary running up a fouling score greater than that of the previous night, this time only having two men on the floor for the last three minutes of play. During this game Henderson was the outstanding man on the floor, piling up a personal score of fifteen points. The rest of the scoring was evenly divided between Donaldson, Anderson, M. Keel and G. Keel, while Pilling, Malcolm and Imrie showed up well for the Domers. In spite of the misbehavior of the Calgary men they won the game 42-38; nevertheless, Varsity took the series by sixteen points.

The lineups:
Varsity—Henderson (15), M. Keel (4), G. Keel (4), Donaldson (1), Anderson (9), Pullishy, Fenerty (7), Richards, Woods, Bowland (3), Pullishy (2).

and had bad breaks with their under the basket efforts. Mert Keel, star centre, and his brother Gordon were so closely watched that they could not net their deadly shots. In the second half Mert was able to break loose, and ran his score up to 20 points. Varsity fought an uphill battle all they way, and they never struck their stride till after intermission. Arnold Henderson put in a wonderful game, in spite of being tremendously hampered by a sprained ankle.

The high scorers for the Bears in this game were Mert Keel, Henderson and Fenerty, although Donaldson and Anderson put forward some wonderful team-work and deserve more praise than their scores indicate. The game from the Sugar City angle all belonged to O'Brien and Fairbanks. Although our boys lost the series 90-75, we are sure that the Jacks will go down to defeat before the Bears here next week.

The lineups:
Varsity—G. Keel, Donaldson (4), M. Keel (20), Anderson (1), Henderson (9), Pullishy, Fenerty (7), Richards, Woods, Bowland.

Raymond—O'Brien (16), Kirkham (22), Fairbanks (2), Nilsson, Rolfsen (9), Haig (3), Nader, B. Fairbanks.

Final Basketball Clash Next Friday and Saturday

STRONG RAYMOND TEAM CARRIES FIFTEEN-POINT LEAD INTO BATTLES HERE—VARSITY AT FULL STRENGTH FOR CRUCIAL TILTS

The last fight of the Bears to gain the Provincial Basketball Championship and the right to seek further for Dominion honors will take place on the big floor of the Normal school next Friday and Saturday. There will be no comfortable lead to defend when the Varsity trot out on the floor to do battle with the Union Jacks of Raymond. On the contrary, there will be a fifteen-point deficit to overcome before a provincial championship will decorate the venerable walls of this institution. But fifteen points are not an insurmountable obstacle if the team clicks, and Henderson and his merry men are all set to lower the colors of the Southerners. The Union Jack will be turned into an ebony black banner if Henderson's plans materialize.

The team came through a strenuous trip to the south of the province with few injuries. Henderson himself suffered from a sprained ankle that handicapped him in the two games with the Jacks, but this should be O.K. by next week, and he will be able to play with his accustomed vim, vigor and vitality. All the rest of the boys are in good shape,

and will be out to win. The Jacks have as fine a team as has ever represented the southern city, and they will spare no effort to win another tilt for the south.

APPRECIATION

In this last issue of The Gateway it is fitting to state that the Students' Council appreciate the co-operation and splendid work of the many officers of the different departments of the Union, who are not on the Council, of the students who have assisted in many ways, and of Mr. Ralph Adhead as Union accountant.

We wish also to voice an appreciation of the co-operation and many favors of Mr. A. West, Bursar of the University, and his office. To Miss Margaret Moore, Editor of The Gateway, we wish to say that we appreciate her co-operation in keeping awake the interest of the students in the business transacted by the Students' Council through the columns of the paper.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

NOTICE

The sixth general meeting will be held on the last Thursday of March, to avoid clashing with exam study time. This will be the last meeting of the year.

Suggestions

Souvenirs to take away with you from University:

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THE GOLD STANDARD

By H.C.F.

In a time of economic and financial difficulty such as the world is now experiencing, existing monetary institutions are naturally subject to severe scrutiny and criticism. It is to be expected, then, that the gold standard should receive its share of "radical" attack. Even authorities of considerable repute have asserted that the gold standard is "a barbarous relic" and should be replaced by a permanent paper of account—a "managed currency" controlled so as to maintain a stable level of prices. But has the gold standard outlived its usefulness? And, in any case, what is its future likely to be? These questions are important, and to attempt an answer to them some knowledge of the history of the gold standard is essential, and, above all, some knowledge of how the system works.

What do we mean when we say that a country is "on the gold standard"? Possession of huge gold reserves in proportion to the amount of paper money in circulation does not necessarily mean that a government has adopted the gold standard. The real test is: Can those notes be exchanged for gold, at a fixed price, at the will of the holder? To give a specific example: Canada is not actually on the gold standard at present, because it is not possible for John Citizen to exchange Canadian notes for gold to export in payment of his debts abroad.

The international gold standard is a comparatively recent development, being a product, strictly speaking, of the last half-century. England was the first country to abandon the bimetallic system, resorting to the single gold standard in 1816. Other nations retained the double standard until the great gold discoveries in Australia and California (about 1850) threw quantities of new gold on the market. Portugal adopted the single gold standard in 1854, and Germany in 1871. The countries of the Latin Monetary Union, which had endeavored to uphold the bimetallic standard, were forced by the falling value of silver, one by one, to adopt the gold standard. In 1873 the United States temporarily adopted the gold standard, but this law was modified and a limited coinage of silver was in effect for many years. She definitely abandoned bimetalism in 1900.

Such an universal adoption of the gold standard must have resulted in an increasing shortage of gold, had there not occurred during the same period a great increase in the world production of that metal. According to one authority, sixty-three per cent. of the gold mined since the discovery of America has appeared within the last forty years. The present annual world production (1930) is about \$406,300,000, of which the Transvaal produces fifty-three per cent.

It is now generally accepted that prices vary directly with the amount of money in circulation (other things remaining the same, as the economists say). The quantity theory of money appeared first in modern times in Spain after she had looted the treasure-stores of the Incas. The flood of new gold spreading through Spain, and on, northward and eastward through Europe, brought with it rising prices. Since then the theory has been examined and criticized, and is accepted as "an increase in the number of units of currency (or credit) in a given area or country, velocity of circulation of these units, and volume of trade remaining the same, will tend to cause a proportionate increase in the prices of all commodities." It should be noted that an increase in velocity of circulation—in the speed with which money changes hands—will have the effect of an increase in the amount of money in circulation, and also that an increase in the volume of trade, if the amount of money and its velocity of circulation remain the same, will cause prices to fall. This explains the gradual decline in the general price level which took place all

over the world during the twenty-five years before 1896. The world production of gold for monetary use was insufficient to keep up with the constantly increasing volume of trade that resulted from rapid industrial expansion. Further discoveries of gold in Africa and in the Yukon in the last years of the 19th century brought a fresh inflow of money and credit into the world, and initiated a period of gradually-rising prices.

As we all know, of course, the term "amount of money in circulation" includes the volume of bank deposits and credits against which cheques and other instruments of payment are drawn. The quantity theory would work out quite simply if coins only were used in circulation, but the use of credit of all kinds rather complicates matters. Briefly, however, banks have a definite limit to the amount of credit they can extend, and this limit is fixed by the amount of gold they have in reserve. An increase of gold in central bank reserves may cause the bank to offer a lower discount rate ("cheap money") to commercial banks; these are thereby enabled to increase their loans, and the additional purchasing power thus given to business men increases their effective demand for commodities—i.e., it is an addition to the money medium in the shape of cheques or banknotes. This increased demand tends to raise prices and stimulate production. On the other hand, a drain on the central bank's reserves causes it to raise the discount rate, discouraging new borrowing and encouraging borrowers to reduce their indebtedness. This effectively reduces the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the public. Thus it is that, in all countries whose currency and credit are based on the gold standard, the supply of gold definitely controls the amount of the money medium in circulation. In a country off the gold standard, the government or bank may prevent a drain on its reserves by refusing to redeem its notes in gold.

The presence of an international gold standard during the past few decades has made possible the great expansion of industry during that time. Loans and investments were facilitated, because lenders were made reasonably sure of the future value of their principal. The gold standard has also helped international trade by preventing fluctuations in exchange rates (while it worked!) The obvious disadvantage of gold as a standard of payments is that it does change in value over a period of years—less, probably, than other commodities, but still enough to cause serious consequences. The trouble is that all prices do not rise or fall simultaneously; wide variations are usual. The effects of these changes in the value of money are included in the so-called "business-cycle." Supposing a shortage of gold for monetary use is induced by a decrease in production of gold or by a drain of gold in another direction (hoarding, or use in industry, e.g.), prices of products will fall. The margin of profit to the business man is reduced, and he curtails or suspends production. The result is unemployment, and a consequent decrease in the buying power of the public. The process, once initiated, tends to increase itself cumulatively; orders for new materials fall off—the more so because merchants wish to reduce their stocks on hand in a time of falling prices—and the decline of profits tends to check the flotation of new loans, and credit is restricted.

The view that the present depression is caused by a world gold-shortage cannot be maintained as long as there is an increase in the total visible holdings of gold in the world. And the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations stated that the world's gold reserves increased by approximately 100 per cent. during the period 1913 to 1929—this as a result of economies in the use of gold as well as from the accumulation of new gold. What are these economies? The substitution of notes for gold coins in circulation has brought much gold into central bank reserves. And the use of foreign exchange balances for reserves instead of gold in a vault is a great economy. For example, a country, say Holland, may use its deposits in the Bank of England as backing for its currency, instead of retaining the gold in its own treasury. In this way the Bank of England may use the same gold as the basis for credit extension.

On the other hand, economizing of

gold has been impeded in many countries by legislation requiring the banks to maintain very high reserves in proportion to the amount of credit extended. Then, too, the absorption of a large part of the world's gold by France, United States and Argentina has resulted in a superfluity of gold reserves in those countries; a large quantity of gold has become "sterilized"—that is, not utilized as the basis of an active structure of credit. Some authorities aver that this is sufficient to explain the continuous fall of commodity prices since 1929. But others maintain that this "mal-distribution" of gold was not a cause, but a result of the depression. The gold drains on debtor nations were caused by the impossibility of obtaining fresh loans or of selling goods at remunerative prices in countries having high tariff barriers. So it was necessary to ship out gold to pay debts or to purchase foreign goods.

Space does not permit an adequate discussion of events leading to England's departure from the gold standard in September, 1931. Suffice it to say, that through many causes, after 1925 her staple exports fell off in value and in volume, and her income from shipping and from foreign investments also declined. In addition, England was much more of a debtor nation than she had been before the war, because many countries, to economize gold, kept large gold deposits in the Bank of England. The continued drain of gold to France, the German crisis, conditions in England, all helped to destroy confidence in the reserve position of London and to create an international panic—a "run" on the Bank of England, which forced England to stop gold payments.

England's abandonment of the gold standard forced other nations to do likewise, so that over a great part of the world the system is no longer in operation. This reduces its advantages, since one of its chief functions is to facilitate exchange between nations. Furthermore, stability of gold-prices is threatened by the danger that at any time a number of nations may again adopt the standard and so increase the demand for gold. Certain it is that if the gold standard is again universally adopted, an international agreement should be reached to prevent gold shortage by (1) abolishing all statutory minimum reserves rates, and by (2) lowering the gold content of the currency unit in each country. This would make gold go farther as a basis for currency and credit, and if prices in gold standard countries were thus to some degree inflated, it would be easier to link up the paper currencies of the world with gold again.

After all, the sole useful function of public confidence in the stability of gold reserves is the maintenance of the nation's currency and credit. The notion that money must be "backed" by gold is a fallacy, but until people realize this it will be dangerous to experiment with other systems.

IMPRESSION

A wonderfully garrulous old lady from the States,
Who talked
About her brother's wife's cancer,
And the small of—things
In Italy.
Merely a freshette
Who scored a big hit
In a play.

A vamp,
A dangerous Latin seductress—
Voluptuous curves unhidden,
Which made men mad—
A southern intoxicant,
In a play.

A Paris-modelled American heiress,
A dashing blond,
Who got herself in all sorts of complications
By marrying a count;
Or maybe a duke,
Anyhow a degenerate Russian;
In a play.

An exquisite but weak elder sister—
Mitzi
Who,
In youthful folly
Committed an indiscretion with the
villainous noble,
Written him letters,—
Now blackmail;
Chameleon love and vile abduction
In a play.

An angular Innkeeper's wife—a Norwegian,
Who did
All the "verk" for her husband—a lump of Latin obesity.
An industrious body,
Always washing
Or carrying
Laundry,
Or pulling her wayward spouse from the arms of the vamp.
In a play.

A ruined Austrian lady,
A fate-tossed plaything
Of Man.
Adrift on a sea of sin
With a blackguardly Roumanian general
Who got shot on a balcony
By a couple of chess players—
patriots—
In a play.

A jargon of pseudo-Italian,
French, German,
Maybe English,
A hot Mediterranean sun, and
A mixture of morals;
Noise of rising planes and motor-cars speeding,
Gramophone records—
Beautiful women and
Good acting.
It's nice not to feel bound to literary appreciation
When you want to enjoy
A play.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

6—(a) The Problem of Unemployment (b) The Problem of International Relations

By Lawrence Alexander

Note.—The attempt to combine two subjects such as these within the scope of a single article is almost hopeless; indeed whole volumes might well be written in regard to each. Lack of space, however, necessitates our treating both subjects in the same article. Needless to say, it will be possible only to touch on the highlights of each.

A—The Problem of Unemployment

The problem of unemployment is naturally one of the most widely noticed and most discussed of our present problems. It is naturally so because it brings home to everyone in the most graphic manner the fact that something is wrong in the economic machine.

Economists have in the past divided unemployment into two large central classes:

(1) Cyclical Unemployment (in which is included seasonal unemployment). This is described as being the unemployment due to slack conditions in industry at the bottom of the business cycle, and to the lesser degrees of unemployment occasioned for more or less brief periods in the year owing to the seasonal nature of certain industries.

(2) Technological Unemployment—that due to the displacement of men by machines in industry.

Economic science has always laid great stress upon the first of these while dismissing the second with the comment that while men might for a while be displaced in certain industries by the machine, they always found employment elsewhere in new industries created by the machine. It now appears that as a matter of fact very little was really known about technological unemployment. Very present conditions are having the effect of greatly stimulating research along those lines.

What researches have been made in this direction seem to point to two general conclusions:

(1) Until very recent times (roughly some 10-15 years ago) the conclusions of the economists as to technological unemployment were largely correct. It was both temporary and self-remedying.

(2) This is no longer the case. A constantly expanding world market up to the past few years may have a considerable amount to do with this, but recent advances in technological skill have a good deal more.

Whatever else is to be said for or against the new "science" of Technology, it has been invaluable in presenting to the world in a striking and graphic manner the dangers inherent in technological unemployment today. Its figures may in some cases be exaggerated and its facts and the conclusions drawn therefrom may not always be strictly accurate, but it is an important and striking signpost on the road along which our world is travelling. Technological unemployment is here, and here not only to stay, but to increase year by year. The report on Recent Economic Changes in the United States, issued by one of President Hoover's Commissions in 1930, dealt somewhat loosely with the problem, and admitted that there were few facts available. Yet these few facts such as they were showed a gradual increase in unemployment in the United States between 1921 and 1929, the years of prosperity, when production was increasing at an almost incredible pace. Yet this vast increase in production was achieved with an actually decreasing number of workmen.

The fact remains that technological unemployment is increasing and doing so rapidly. We stand today at the parting of the ways, and there seems to be two fairly distinct paths open to us:

(1) Abandonment of technological improvement in industry, scrapping of a good deal of our present productive plant, and return to a system in which manpower is of more importance than machine power.

(2) Regulation of the industrial system in some manner so as to permit of retention and extension of technological improvements in industry, while at the same time regulating wages and working hours so as to insure sufficient employment for everyone, and to make certain that the purchasing power of the community shall be sufficient to buy the goods produced by it.

The first alternative is definitely retrogressive. It presupposes a reduction in the standard of living as we know it today, and means that people individually will have to do a good deal more work than the average person does today. It would, however, probably provide everyone with a living of some kind, although it is difficult to say at what point the standard of living could be fixed. However, it is an automatic process and symptoms of it appear on the industrial landscape today. Who can say that our frenzied efforts to create employment by doing by hand labour what could be done far more efficiently by machine is not retrogressive?

The second solution presupposes certain changes, more or less sweeping, in the economic system as we know it today. Some of the leading suggestions in regard to these changes will be dealt with in the next (and concluding) article.

B—The Problem of International Relations

This is really one of the key problems of our entire series, for upon its solution depends to some extent the solution of every other problem we have discussed. In short, one of the principal difficulties facing us today is the fact that the nations

of the world, confronted with a series of desperate problems, many of which require world co-operation for their satisfactory solution choose for the most part to barricade themselves as securely as possible behind the stone walls of a narrow nationalism, apparently little realizing that catastrophe, if it comes, will be worldwide and will involve every nation indiscriminately.

One of the most glaring examples, of course, is the race for armaments. In spite of a remarkable recent article (written by a high army official) which advocated the construction of extensive armaments as a means of restoring prosperity by "creating" work, it is pretty generally agreed that the construction of armaments and the maintenance of vast armies is a terrible drain upon any country, and one which is in fact becoming economically impossible to bear. We have no room here to do more than comment upon the economic cost of war itself, not to mention its far more devastating social effects. One difficulty in the way of solution of the armaments problem is of course the profit derived from their manufacture. The arms manufacturer who turns nations against one another for his private profit has become too well known to necessitate further comment.

Almost more devastating are the effects of economic warfare, which as a matter of fact generally is today the basic cause of all war. If there was ever a time in which co-operation between all the nations of the world was absolutely essential for the re-establishment of the trade without which our industrial system cannot survive, it is the present. Yet everywhere tariffs are being raised, further blocking international trade, vigorous "Buy British" and "Buy American" campaigns are being waged to induce people to buy at home irrespective of quality or cost; in short, every nation wants to be self-sustaining. It may be possible, but it is economically highly unsound, more so today than at any other time in the world's history.

The problems which face us today are world-wide in their scope, and depend upon world-wide co-operation for their successful solution. For better or worse, the world has become a single unit, and its nations must stand or fall together.

"A SONG OF SPRING"

Sing, oh Happy Bird,
Sing and make the woodlands ring,
With your joyous notes of spring,
Of the trilliums on the hill,
Of pond lilies by the mill,
And the darting dragonfly,
Of the schools of rainbow fry,
Skimming o'er the rippling brooks,
Sailing o'er slow flowing nooks.
Happy bird,
Sing of the brook a-babbling on,
Trying hard to match your song,
As it swirls 'neath ferns that dip
Their fronded heads in pure clear
lips,
Sing about the bridal wreath,
With bended heads all snowed beneath
Their crown of blossoms deep and
white,
Diffusing fragrance through the
night.
Happy bird,
Sing about your mate so true,
Nestling o'er her eggs of blue,
In a hair-lined cup of down,
Thrilling to your love-made sound.
Sing of summer coming soon,
And the balmy days of June,
When your pink and downy brood
Stretch their necks and cry for
food.
Happy bird,
Sing of wondrous life a thrill
In the waters, on the rill,
Pushing through the damp rich sod
Life that closely lives in God.
Sing out all your heart's content,
To that ecstasy give vent
That floods your life so rich and
free,
Harbinger of Joy, forever be,
Happy Bird, sing.
—E. R. T.

Election Slants

We hate to start a perfectly good story in the hoary, old-fashioned phraseology of the day, but excitement ran high as students of the University voted in their 1933-34 executive. "Excitement ran high" is usually a colorless phrase, but for the first time in our personal experience the phrase was justified.

The poll was opened at 9:00 a.m., and the tide of voters rolled up to vote. The following is a running account of the election proceedings, play by play.

9:00 a.m.—We were at a lecture, so we cannot give an authentic account of the election proceedings at that time.

9:30 a.m.—The crowd increases. Comments buzz. Scrutineers scrawl more and more illegibly on backs of ballots. The Gateway representative mingles unseen in the throng, and tunes in on the following comments:

"A man must put his conscience in his pocket to vote today!" "Which of these two janes are the best-looking?" "You may be a fraternity brother of his, but still..." "Listen, you scrounge, you vote for _____, or I'll tie you in bow-knots." "Neither of them are going to do anything, so you can't go wrong!" "I'm not sure which—they're both good men." "Surely you weren't dumb enough to put your ballot in the wrong box?" "Can you see any difference between 'em? I can't. Guess I'll vote 'em in their order."

The crowd fades, and The Gateway man realizes, all too late, that he has missed a lecture.

10:30 a.m.—Once again the crowd rolls up, and once again scrutineers nearly go off their heads as they anxiously scan faces in a vain effort to recall names, names which cannot be heard above the din. And once more The Gateway man mixes unseen.

"Yes, spring's here, and there's an election on. That's what they're so excited about." "No, I'm not voting. I haven't time for such trivialities. But I don't mind hanging around." "Well, I don't know which of the heels to vote for."

Mr. Wilson is interviewed. He giggles nervously, and says, after deep and solemn thought, "I hope the best man wins."

11:00 a.m. (Lower Common Room)
"It's a lot of hokey." Who cares who gets in. Two hearts." "What's in it for me, whoever gets in." "Elections are a Pass!" "Elections are all right. People must have something to amuse themselves with. As I was saying..." "The question is, which of the bums will be the best." "The question is, which shall we vote for? They're all good."

11:30 a.m.—The crowd is thinner. "Elections are all right, but I'm hungry. I'll be seeing you." "Well, I'm going to dinner." Tired scrutineers are relieved. We go to dinner.

1:30 p.m.—All quiet on the Western, or North-eastern front. Head shakings. Predictions. Hopes. Rumours. And still an undercurrent of comment, wise (and otherwise), and sometimes really witty.

2:30 p.m.—The crowd consists of two hesitating voters. Two more come in. We start off to a lecture, and then remember that we had decided to drop the course. We go anyway.

3:30 p.m.—See head of column.
4:30 p.m.—See head of column.
5:00 p.m.—Polls close and scrutineers say, profanely, "Well, that's that!"

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SENSATIONAL SCANDAL IN UNION ELECTIONS

Being the result of an interview with Mr. Fenet Snooy,
the Distinguished Detective

By S.J.S.

It was with the awe with which one approaches a great man that I sought out, on election night, Mr. Fenet Snooy. The editor of The Gateway had sent me to interview this eminent individual, internationally known as the solver of many innumerable obvious cases, to obtain his opinion as to the rumours that were current with regard to the elections.

I found him in his luxurious suite in the Fairview Hotel, sitting on the bed working a jig-saw puzzle. With him were his trusted assistants, Mr. "Take-Off-Your-Shoes," O. Keyhole, formerly news editor of Hush, and the Winnipeg correspondent of that paper. They all arose and addressed me simultaneously with quaint old-world courtesy:

"What the Hell do you want?" "Where's your warrant?" "We ain't one nothing."

When I had assured him that I was from The Gateway and not from a responsible newspaper, Mr. Snooy consented to speak of his mission and its success. He had been engaged some time before the election by the "Association to Prove that the Candidates Who were Defeated were Unfairly Defeated," to observe and investigate all unfair practices. will tell the story as he told it to me.

"When I examined the list of candidates," he said, "and when I saw their pictures, I knew there was going to be dirty work. The Presidential race would be particularly violent. One of the candidates, Art Bierwagen (alias Beertruck) was involved in the illicit liquor traffic and showed every prospect of becoming an underworld lawyer. The other, Hugh Arnold, was wanted in Calgary for the murder of the King's English. Most of the other candidates were more or less respectable, although I had my doubts about Prevey and Bentley. The former was connected with the Mafia, the latter with Tammany Hall. They were both implicated in an attempt by a gang of pickpockets to steal the Eiffel Tower and the Great Pyramid.

"Trouble could be expected also in the Debating Society election, when Glen Shortliffe, a fanatical communist, socialist, anarchist, syn-

dicalist and capitalist, nominated by Larry Davis (famous for his frenzied zeal in defending private booking), was opposed by Harry Bell, a promoter of doubtful and immoral entertainments, such as debates. "The Presidential race soon developed sinister symptoms. Bierwagen, with his underworld training, decided to resort to violence, and took to his bosom friend Ed (Strong-Arm) McCormick, a wild Irishman, implicated in the Lindberg kidnapping, as his bulgeon man.

"Arnold, more subtle, obtained the aid of Ernie Ayre (implicated in the sinking of the Titanic) and Harold Riley (connected with Solloway-Mills), and decided to go in for fraud.

"I was able to gather this information by going to the Tuck Ship, a vile resort frequented by the riff-raff of the University, and there, disguised as a soda-fountain, I picked up considerable information as to the plans of the conspirators. I heard Bierwagen and McCormick mention something about a "swelled head," from which I gathered that they intended to control the head of some voter. Then I heard Arnold say something about "a stripped shirt," which I presumed were the accepted means of conveying marked ballots.

Soon cards began to appear praising the virtues of all the candidates. Most of them were harmless, although false, but there were two which indicated which way the wind was blowing. One of them, after listing the virtues of Arnold, urged people to "vote early and often," and had below in large letters "Reward." The meaning of this was obvious. Then I found another sign urging boxers to assemble in the gym, allegedly for club purposes. This was obviously an attempt to collect "tough guys" for the Bierwagen violence campaign.

While hovering in the Arts lobby, disguised as a bust of Goethe, I heard rumors of bribery, corruption and skulduggery that would make your hair turn grey.

When the great day came I was at hand in the Common Room disguised as a telephone. I saw from the first that Arnold was winning. His henchmen had made sure that his name was the only one that appeared on the ballot, so this didn't give Bierwagen much of a chance. However, "Skiv" Edwards (implicated in the recent earthquake) did his best to intimidate the Arnoldian faction. When a voter voted Arnold, Edwards shouted in a voice of thunder, "That's not right." And the strong-arm squad edged around the heretic.

On one occasion a man persisted in voting for Arnold, so "Skiv" stabbed him to the heart with his fountain pen. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by the Act of God."

There was another case of unfair practices. One McIntosh (implicated in the French Revolution) was running for Arts representative. He lost many votes as a result of the rumor spread that if he were elected the "Casserole" editor would make another of his abominable Arnold-McIntosh jokes.

"Having established these facts, I intended to inform the police," Mr. Snooy concluded. At this moment Arnold, Ayre and Riley entered armed with machine guns. They promptly asked Mr. Snooy if he would like to go for a long ride. He said "No," but they took him any way.

They think that they have silenced the truth, but I shall tell the world of their infamy—

SIGNS OF THE TIMES 7.—Towards a New World

By Lawrence Alexander

Note: With this article we bring our series to a close. Not all of the problems may have been fully stated, and the potential solutions as outlined herein may have been discussed in too general a manner. However, it is our hope that they may serve as a kind of outline to a situation which is in its entirety beyond the grasp of the world's greatest minds.

Attempts at forecasting the future have never been at best very satisfactory, and it is not for us to try our hand at picturing the world as it may appear in the years to come. However, the problems which we have attempted to indicate in the articles of this series are such that they call for answers of some kind, some of them very urgently. The fact that the world has recovered successfully from numerous depressions in the past is no more ground for supposing that it will recover unaided from this one than the supposition that a person ill from a dangerous disease will recover safely without medical attention simply because he has done so before.

The general impression amongst those who have studied the economic situation with some care is that world conditions are rapidly reaching a situation in which it is no longer safe simply to let them drift more or less at random. We have only to cite as an instance the growing international tension of the last quarter-century as an example. The world of the twentieth century is more than ever before a dynamic world, sweeping changes are everywhere taking place with a rapidity hitherto absolutely unknown, and the attempt to control these vast alterations within an economic structure which was never designed to meet such a strain is apt to have extremely dangerous consequences.

"The old economic life of the western world is passing away before the eyes of the present generation, amid every circumstance of distress; and thinking people have ceased to doubt that the next ten years will witness, at the least, a complete readjustment of the old machinery, at the best or worst, the revolutionary birth of a new order.

In the articles which have preceded this we have attempted to set forth in outline some of what we consider to be the important problems confronting the world today; the problems raised by monetary systems together with the attendant questions of the creation of credit and the resultant alarming and increasingly crushing of debt, the problem of unemployment, particularly in relation to the permanent displacement of man-power by machine-power, and the vital problem of international relations. We have also tried to show in some degree the effects of these conditions upon our present-day society, and the real menace which some of them present to our Western civilization. It remains in some degree to attempt an answer to these questions. It should be remembered that many of these answers are at best but suggestions, and that none of them are original, but there seems to be certain well-founded opinions as to possible courses of action.

"There are . . . three possibilities ahead of us—a reconstruction of the present economic order on a basis which will at last allow the technical powers of production to be fully employed and exploited at a more rapid rate, the substitution of a new and radically different economic order designed to achieve the same result, and the dissolution of the present order into chaos. If this third thing happens—and no one can say with confidence that it will not happen—

then the outlook for the world is black indeed. We have therefore to make up our minds . . . which of the other two courses we propose to pursue."—(G. D. H. Cole, in "The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos.")

In general, every solution to our present problems must fall within one of the above-mentioned classes. It is fairly safe to say that, broadly speaking, every person who is not abysmally ignorant or complacently short-sighted is agreed that a change of some kind is not only desirable, but imperative. Those persons who, closing their eyes to actual facts, reiterate the fact that conditions are "fundamentally sound," usually speak thus either out of hope or from motives of selfishness, and are in any case diminishing in number rapidly.

Those who, while recognizing the necessity of certain changes, yet favor the retention of the general principles of the present system, point out the undoubted benefits which this system has conferred upon the world, and feel that its defects are such that they may to large extent be remedied, leaving the principles of the system intact.

The problems which stand in the way of putting capitalism upon a really sound basis are so vast as to be absolutely staggering, and probably the single greatest problem to be faced is that of obtaining in some way, and quickly at that, a far greater degree of international co-operation than has ever been known before. In view of recent developments in the international field, this prospect does not look encouraging, nevertheless it is an absolutely essential step. Most of the more pressing problems confronting Capitalism today have arisen as a result of the World War and the period of reconstruction which followed. In general, the two results of war which are proving disastrous today are:

(1) The peace settlement of 1919 which split up large units into small nations, thus setting up a number of conflicting, intensely nationalistic units when the crying need of the world is for international trade and co-operation.

(2) The creating of fantastic debt burdens, the majority of which are absolutely impossible of payment, with resulting dislocation of monetary systems and further hindrance of international trade.

The debt situation is of pressing importance at the moment. There are only two ways in which debts can be met, either in money or goods. In the international field the debtor countries have insufficient gold to meet their debts, and the creditor countries, attempting to protect their own industries, refuse to accept goods in payment. The recent sharp fall in world prices has made an already hopeless situation absolutely intolerable. Prices of every commodity have fallen drastically, but the principal and interest of debts in unvarying. There are only two alternatives, the raising of world prices to a point at which they would be in some correspondence with debts, or the wholesale cancellation of debts. The first is likely to be very difficult, probably impossible, the second highly distasteful. Yet one of the two is essential, and it is necessary that it be done at once. This action in regard to debts must apply not only to international debts, but to debts of every description.

The establishment of some kind of a central bank seems to be a necessity for the regulation of international financing, for without the stabilization of exchanges the carrying on of the international trade which has be-

come necessary to the economic welfare of the world.

Even if all of these problems can be solved by world economic conferences (which have to date been notably ineffectual), further problems lie in the way of the stabilization of Capitalism. Such problems are the disruption tendencies inherent in interest charges and profits. It is necessary, should the capitalist system be continued, that wages rise in proportion to volume of production, and this again can only be satisfactorily achieved through international agreement. The problem of unemployment can again only be met in the same way, through some kind of international regulation of industry.

There are those who, on the other hand, believe that while capitalism has in the past worked quite well on the whole, it has now outlived its usefulness and has in fact become impossible to apply under present conditions. The procedure which would be necessary to relieve world conditions should Socialism or some other system replace Capitalism would be much the same as that outlined above for the salvation of the world under Capitalism, although the methods used might differ somewhat in application. It would, of course, be in the organization of the world following the emergency methods used to clear up the present mess, that the systems would differ most fundamentally. The Socialistic system looks not to private operation of industry under some kind of control, but of actual state or communal operation of these industries. Advocates of this system claim that it will eliminate the difficulties encountered in connection with profits, interest, unemployment, and so on, from which the present system suffers. Its advocates also propose under Socialism to operate and control industry in such a way as to integrate production to consumption, thus eliminating many of the distressing dislocations to which industry is subject at the present time.

There seems to be one point upon which there is no choice and little diversity of opinion, and that is that a greater degree of organized control over our economic activities has become necessary. For better or worse, the old system of "laissez faire" is rapidly passing away. There are undoubtedly many causes for regret in this, which are nicely commented upon by Irwin Edman in The Forum for November, 1932:

"I have sketched in outline the kind of world I think may be expected fifty years from now.

The world I have sketched is not in all respects one I should choose to live in, for I suspect solitude and contemplation would be at a discount in it and, child of my age, I should miss its genialities and forget its cruelties. But it would be, I am convinced, a society less tragic in its incidence than the present one, and the probability of its being what I have set down seems to me to lend a perspective of hope to the present troubled era."

Today for the first time in its

HELLENIC BUNDISTS— ALIAS NUDISTS

(Continued from Page 3)

verts of the six wanderers. However, out of respect to the Bishop's "cloth," he is given the privilege of retaining his "jaegers."

Another American author, Tom Cushing, has cleverly satirized the movement in an amusing and clean-minded one-act play called "Barely Proper." This relates the predicament of Derek, a young and extremely modest Oxfordian, who chances to fall in love with a pretty German girl named Freida. At the end of the college term he returns to Germany with his fiancée to receive the parental blessing. Little does the unsuspecting Derek know what he has let himself in for, but the awful truth is driven home in a more-than-foretold manner. Professor Schmidt, his Freida's father, is the founder of a highbrow nudist cult, and all the members of the family are profound Hellenic Bundists. To them it is a religion, and after meeting the family in "the altogether," Derek realizes it is a question of sacrificing the girl or his modesty. Both thoughts are equally painful to him. He is appalled by "starkoism," but loves Freida. After nude, and goes sentimental over the a terrible mental struggle he goes mere thought of "good old braces," and decides a "little French dressing is better than none." He prefers "plus-fours—plus anything," and finds it most uncomfortable when a clumsy maid accidentally spills a drop or so of hot coffee on his exposed exterior. The play reaches a climax of self-renunciation when he and Freida decide to sacrifice their principles for each other, and Derek decides to "grin and bare it."

Of course, Canadian nudists could always "hug a stone" until they got acclimatized, but where they would put a handkerchief or a cigarette case is another matter.

history the human race finds itself in a position really to control the world, to harness the forces of nature and to provide for itself not only necessities, but luxuries. Today is also the first time that the human race has ever been potentially capable of completely eliminating itself from the world. Modern inventions have made of the world a single unit, with hitherto undreamed of powers both for good and evil.

The present situation is not promising. In a day when international co-operation is essential to the maintenance of civilization, nationalism is perhaps more rampant than at any other time in history. With the world still staggering from the social and economic effects of the last war, ugly rumours of further war fill the air. The insane race of one country to pile up armaments against another continues in spite of the crying need for expenditures along more beneficial lines.

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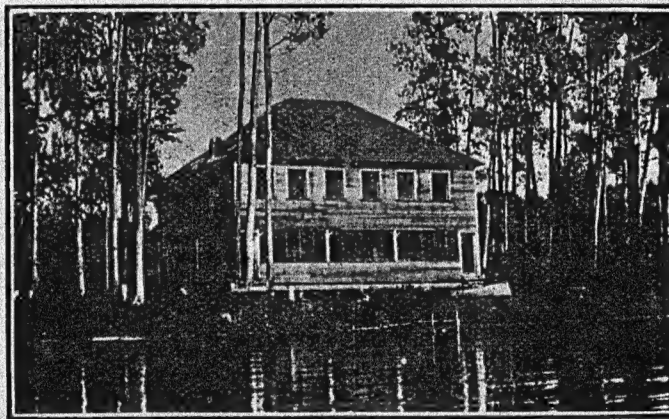
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"THE MATCH KING"

COMING
Wednesday and Thursday
JOAN CRAWFORD in
"RAIN"



S.C.M. PLAN SUMMER CAMP

First Week in May to be Spent at
Lake Wabamun

Having behind them the experience of two very successful adventures, and vote of last year's camp group to repeat the procedure, the executive of the S.C.M. of Alberta has planned for the week starting April 29th and finishing Saturday, May 6th. Coming as they do after a hectic of examinations and cramming, the eight days at Falls Camp, Lake Wabamun, provide an excellent opportunity for recuperation.

One of the features of the camp is the experiment it provides in "Co-operative living." Run on a self-help basis with every member of the group "chipping in" on fag-duties, it is possible to cut expenses to a low figure (maximum \$8.00) and still maintain a high "standard of consumption."

The things to remember, then, are:
The Time—Saturday, April 29th—Saturday, May 6th.

The Place—Falls Camp, Lake Wabamun, 50 miles west of Edmonton, on the gravelled highway.

The Cost—Maximum \$8.00, including registration fee of 50c, transportation expenses, board and room,

and all other incidental costs.

Registration—Registrations will be received in Arts 159 up to Monday, April 24th. Accommodation is limited to 45. Register early.

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Two feet, eleven inches, sir.
—The Hornet.

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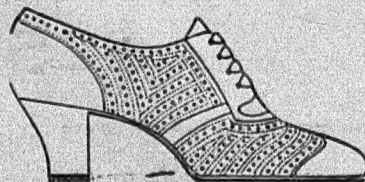
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